

# THE CAPE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

AND THE CAPE COUNTY HERALD.

Every Friday by  
THE CAPE GIRARDEAU PUBLISHING COMPANY.

APPLICATION FOR ENTRY AS SECOND CLASS MATTER AT THE POST OFFICE  
AT CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., PENDING.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN 'ADVANCE

## CAPE COUNTY OFFICERS.

Representative: C. C. Oliver, Neelys Landing.  
County Clerk: W. W. Summers, Cape Girardeau.  
Probate Judge: Fred Gower, Jackson.  
Circuit Clerk: Edw. D. Hays, Jackson.  
Recorder: H. L. Hoffmeister, Jackson.  
Prosecuting Attorney: G. T. Sumner, Jackson.  
Collector: J. Henry Carothers, Cape Girardeau.  
Treasurer: J. F. Caldwell, Jackson.  
Assessor: J. H. C. Kerstetter, Jackson.  
Surveyor: L. M. Bean, Jackson.  
Averor: W. A. Bowers, Oak Ridge.  
Custodian: E. R. Schorn, Gardenville.  
Public Administrator: M. E. Shelton, Cape Girardeau.  
Coroner: H. G. Ranney, Cape Girardeau.  
County Marshal: H. J. Aubin, Cape Girardeau.  
Presiding Judge, Circuit Court: M. E. Ranney, Cape Girardeau.  
Judge, District Court, Eastern District: William Hays, Jackson.  
Judge, District Court, Western District: G. H. Barker, Whitewater.  
Notary Public: Donnie Swartz, Cape Girardeau.  
Notary Public: J. T. McDonald, Cape Girardeau.  
Notary Public: C. M. McWilliams, Jackson.  
Notary Public: Frank Kelly, Cape Girardeau.  
Notary Public: The Missouri Cattle Book, Jackson.

## COUNTY AND FEDERAL COURTS.

Circuit Court: January, March, May, July, September, November, and December.  
District Court: January, March, May, July, September, November, and December.  
Probate Court: January, March, May, July, September, November, and December.  
Federal Court: January, March, May, July, September, November, and December.

Interest still attaches to Dr. Cook as a man who seems able to accumulate more advertising than he can employ to practical advantage.

Sarah Bernhardt has at last received the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, thus conferring on that venerable order a little refreshing publicity.

Twenty women are members of the French parliament. None in the British parliament, yet, but they often put the French on its deflections.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw now wants women to sweep the streets. Exactly. Sweeping cobblestones in liberation from the drudgery of the home.

The principal in a Chicago funeral pried off theasket lid and looked curiously at the mourners. Even the dead are not so very dead in Chicago.

The naturalist who paid \$5,000 for a rare and interesting sea lion flea will not balk at the additional expense of keeping a few sea lions for its comfort.

Nobel prizes are now only in name. Herodotus, the father of history, was given the Nobel prize of his day for literature at the Olympic games more than 2,000 years ago.

A Kansas City man has invented a contrivance to dry a woman's hair, but the only way to button her up the back is by the digital hysterics combined with more or less smothered profligacy.

Getting at the other end of the problem, the women's clubs might encourage more people to go into the poultry business and thus increase the supply of eggs.

The Kaiser forbids all officers of his army to lean on the arms of women. He directs that they shall let women take their arms. Curious advice to soldiers!

The Boston high school teacher who says that boys are at their best at 40 a. m. has an imperfect knowledge of boys. Boys are at their best about one minute before dinner.

A French aviator has announced his intention of entering politics. He expects to demonstrate his qualifications by flying in two directions at once.

From recent reports it would seem that the construction of the state capital building is to be delayed over the matter of procuring suitable material in accord with a clause in the specifications which states that the stone from the Capital must be taken from "developed" quarries. When Contractor, E. K. Gill began to search for developed quarries it is said that he found none except those located in the Carthage District. He complains that the Carthage stone cannot be taken out in layers thick enough to fill the requirements.

The Tribune would suggest to Mr. Gill that Cape Girardeau is located within the State of Missouri, and that immense developed quarries of excellent building stone are one of her boasted industries. If the gentleman would come down and take a look at Leming Hall and a few more creditable structures built from stone taken from local quarries, the Carthage matter would perhaps come to worry him.

## THE KEY BILL.

The Key bill to give pensions to widows and orphan children of soldiers and enlisted men in the war with Spain and the Philippine insurrection is a matter of more National policy, to which there can be no reasonable objection. All civilized nations regard it as a duty, about which there can be no question, to provide for the widows and orphan children of the men who have fought its battles. This has always been the policy of our Government, and of every other Government, which maintains peace and order.

The men who fight the battles of a country are entitled to sufficient pension to be able to live in peace and comfort, and whose interests they have defended, and this is equally true of persons to their widows and orphan children. It is more important, in fact, to a veteran to have his widow and children cared for than to have a pension for himself. At the cost of great cost of priceless years of their young manhood, at the cost of disabilities and disease which will impair their activities for life, secured for the country unquestionably rich returns, and gave us possessions to place us in the forefront of the world's nations. If measured in ordinary money values pensions are an insignificant percentage of the incalculable fruits of the war.

The Key bill is not lavish, is not generous. It is simply the ordinary justice embodied in pension bills for the veterans of other wars. It merely puts the widows of the Spanish and Philippine wars on the same footing with those of the civil, Indian and Mexican wars, and it will be a rank injustice and a violation of the Government's contract with the soldiers when they enlisted if this is not done. The veterans of our last war will have good ground for complaint of injustice if they are not given the same consideration accorded to other comrades who rallied to the flag in previous struggles of the Nation.

The cost of the bill should not play any part in its consideration. The United States Government has always maintained a high plane of financial honor, and has never considered the size of its debts, but only the question of whether they were just. If just they must be paid at any cost. This is applicable to the pensions for the Spanish and Philippine wars, and to the provision for the widows of men who fought in them. The debt is an absolutely just one and should be paid. As a matter of fact, the sum required is comparatively insignificant for so great and wealthy a Nation as ours. The lowest estimate is in the neighborhood of \$500,000, while the highest is about \$2,000,000. This seems a negligible amount at a time when we are appropriating money by the millions for public buildings for in excess of the present needs of the towns, for dredging and improving streams upon which there is no navigation and for irrigating arid lands upon which there may never be a settler. All these projects may be meritorious, the money may be well spent, but the honest man usually pays his debts before he launches into improvements of future value.

A pension to the widows of the Spanish and Philippine wars is a legitimate debt, the payment of which is urgent, and there should be no delay about the passage of the bill. It will undoubtedly go thru the House, and we hope that the Senate will be equally favorable.

The epidemic of mumps now prevailing is unprecedented for this locality. No favorites are played, and young, middle aged and old folks are afflicted alike.

Dr. G. Frank Lydston of Chicago, has discovered a method by which generative organs have been successfully transplanted from a dead person to a living man. Dr. Lydston appeared before the Chicago Medical Association and cited three cases wherein such operations had been performed successfully.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger, which has often given a left-handed support to the Penrose machine in Pennsylvania, is now imploring the Republican party to choose exceptional candidates for the approaching campaign. "No makeshift will serve," says the Ledger. "The candidate must be able and above suspicion."

Now, if the Ledger will inform the people of Pennsylvania how any candidate on the Penrose ticket can be "above suspicion" it will have performed a genuine and lasting service for its Republican friends in that state.

## THE MERCHANT.

"Yes," remarked the country merchant to the newspaper man, "I certainly have a snapp. The wholesale houses send me duns every month and draw on me at sight; but if I send a bill to the farmer he comes in sweating and quits trading at my store. When I am hard up for money many of those who owe me are sending cash in advance to mail order houses. If I contribute money to any cause, people say I am holding for trade; if I don't they say I am a hog. Every day I am expected to dig up for everything that comes along, from a raffle ticket to a church fund, by people who say I ought to because they do their trading here, but my friends Skeers & Crawbuck neither buy tickets nor help the church fund, and if I were to circulate a subscription paper among the wholesale houses I trade with I would get the horse laugh proper. If I sell a pair of pants I must treat the whole family to candy and cigars. If I buy a load of potatoes, I must do the same. Customers who are able to pay hang on to their money while I pay 7 per cent. at the bank to get ready cash. I have a big business during hard times and poor crops from people who are willing to trade with me providing I can duplicate catalogue prices and wait until harvest for my money. My scales weigh too heavy when I sell sugar and too light when I buy butter. I am a thief, a liar and a grifter. If I snide I am a soft-soapy pyroclastic; if I don't snide I am a grump. Yes, this is certainly a snapp." And he looked over \$10,000 worth of book accounts, all good, and wondered how he could raise \$250 to meet a sight draft tomorrow.—Exchange.

## FOREIGN FOOD SUPPLY.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield is delivering addresses over the country showing how the new tariff is adding to our food supply. He says: "For example, take the last three months of 1912 and the last three months of 1913, of which I have spoken. In the former we imported 312,000 cattle; in the latter 341,000. In the former we brought 453,000 bushels of corn in the latter 1,150,000 bushels of corn. In the former we brought in 14,000 bushels of oats; in the latter 33,230,000 bushels of oats. In 1912, about 39,000,000 pounds of rice, rice flour and rice meal; in 1913, 64,500,000 pounds. In the last three months of 1912 we brought in \$65,000 pounds of fresh meat; in the last three months of 1913 we brought in 33,500,000 pounds of fresh meat. In the last three months of 1912 we brought in not quite 11,000 bushels of potatoes; in the last three months of 1913 we brought in 2,800,000 bushels of potatoes."

If this is true, and the import figures bear him out, it is very evident that the farmer is going to get hit, and that hard by the new tariff. The heavy import of food supplies can have but one result and that is to reduce the selling price of the home articles. The reduction is already felt by the farmer and he realizes that he must suffer a still greater decline in prices. While the farmer is hurt, the consumer is not benefited, for he is buying no cheaper. Senator Reed, our beautiful word builder, attempts to say that the large importation of foreign produce does not hurt the American farmer. He says that while Argentine corn is coming here, American corn is going to Liverpool where the Argentine corn formerly went. The export figures do not bear the Senator out in this assertion. We have always contended that the farmer would have to bear the burden of the tariff reduction, and it is becoming evident that they will.

## THE CHEAPEST ADVERTISING.

"A newspaper advertisement strikes the eye the moment the sheet is opened," says W. L. Douglass, the big shoe man, who spends about \$200,000 annually in newspaper advertising. He says further that that very fact is the reason he chooses the newspaper rather than any other advertising medium. This is one very good reason why newspaper advertising is the cheapest regardless of price.

Let us look at different kinds of advertising, such as personal solicitation and personal letter writing and see how they compare with newspaper advertising. We do not refer to circular letters, bills, etc., because from the standpoint of the local merchants these only act as an auxiliary or reinforcement of newspaper advertising, and successful advertisers only regard them as such. But personal solicitation by the local merchant and writing prospective customers personal letter to compete with newspaper advertising.

Personal solicitation and personal letter writing are very expensive to the local merchant, in fact so expensive, as to be practically prohibitive. Take personal letter writing as an illustration, and we take this as illustration because it is far cheaper than personal solicitation. The right kind of a \$5.00 ad put in a paper with 2,000 circulation would be read by 10,000 people. Same substance put into a letter, each letter typewritten, mailed under a two cent stamped envelope, addressed and sealed as personal letters must be, and sent to 10,000 people would cost \$200 for postage stamps, and \$100 extra for printing envelopes and letter head, stenographer to write letters and address envelopes, etc., making a total of over \$300. And the cost to personally solicit 10,000 people would be something enormous.

Newspapers are run for the advertiser. All other items of information are put in to make the paper popular and sell the paper. This fact alone makes newspaper advertising the cheapest advertising.

Federal appointments in Missouri may not be made for several weeks, according to intimates of Senators Stone and Reed, who say that information to this effect has been wired one of the candidates.

The fight between Frank W. McAllister of Paris and George H. Moore of St. Louis for United States attorney for the Eastern district, with headquarters in St. Louis, is causing the delay, it is said as the senators differ on this appointment.

Senator Stone has promised Harry B. Hawes and other St. Louisans that he will "stand latched" for Moore, while Reed has pledged this strength to the friends of former State Senator McAllister.

Fearing an imbroglio similar to the postmaster controversy in St. Louis, friends of Moore and McAllister are hoping to effect a compromise.

Senator Reed will support Moore for any other appointment in St. Louis, if he will withdraw from the attorneyship fight. Senator Stone will be equally philanthropic if the Monroe county aspirant will accede to appointment of "Pike" Moore.

The marshals in the Eastern and Western districts also are causing the senators much perturbation. Senator Reed has promised the democratic organization in Kansas City to support John Tobin, while Senator Stone has been more than friendly to Fontaine Rothwell.

Reed, it is said, is against naming John E. Lynch of Moberly for United States marshal in the Western district, while the senior senator has let the friends of the Randolph county candidate believe that Lynch has won the race for marshal.

In the event that McAllister should be named to succeed United States District Attorney Charles A. Houts in St. Louis, the marshalship probably will go to southeast Missouri.

Friends of Moore say the only other appointment he might consider would be collector of internal revenue, a position sought by Frank H. Sosey, of Palmyra.

The unexpected delay in announcing the appointments may be rearrange the "sate" and a dark horse or two may land some of the federal plums in Missouri.

## BILL TO REMOVE FREE CANAL TOLLS.

The first serious friction between President Wilson and Congress is just appearing. President Wilson is urging Congress to repeal the provision which provides that our domestic or coast wise trade may pass through the Panama canal free of tolls. The president has concluded that these free tolls would be a violation of the treaty we have with Great Britain and he therefore urges Congress to repeal the act. Congress is very bitterly opposed to complying with this request and the indications are that very likely a fight between the president and Congress may be precipitated.

## LOCATING THE BENEFICIARY.

One perfectly simple principle underlies the canal tolls problem which is now causing partisan Democratic and Republican newspapers to fly at each other's throats.

If the American shipping interests are given a special advantage over competing companies, as would be the result of the abolishment of tolls for American coastwise vessels, would the shipping interests so favored give the public as a whole the benefit of cheaper rates, or would they put the extra profits in their own pockets?

Recent American history supplies the answer.

When the "infant industries" in America were given special protection by the United States Government, in order that they might compete with the older industries of Europe, they not only kept all their arbitrarily created profits for themselves, but they built up monopolies which have put to the utmost tests the power of the Government itself.

We believe the American people have had enough of the paternal principle in government. It has had the effect of making a lot of ungrateful and unruly children in the world of commerce.

The public as a whole would derive no benefits from the plan to give special privileges or protection to steamship companies operating in the United States. Such an arrangement would simply mean that the interests in question would be enabled to put a larger profit into their pockets.

There always remains the fact that the American Government ought to keep its promises—its promises in this particular respect being the Hay-Pauncefote treaty; but the economic factors in the problem are sufficient in themselves to make the duty of the Government perfectly plain.

## PITIFUL INTOLERANCE.

Editorial, Fort Worth, Texas, "Record" Feb. 20, 1914.

There has not been in a long time a more silly or a more pitiful exhibition of unworthy suspicion growing out of religious intolerance than the representation made by W. W. Prescott, editor of the Protestant Magazine, to President Wilson to the effect that "there is a widespread feeling among Protestants that it is practically impossible for any communications relating to the activities of the Roman Catholic Church to reach you personally, for the reason that all such letters are withheld from you by your private secretary, Mr. Tumulty."

We had forgotten, if we ever knew, that Mr. Tumulty is a Catholic. We doubt whether one man in a hundred of those fairly informed about the President's personal staff had known it or remembered it. We doubt whether the vast army of Protestants, including many ministers who are the President's ardent admirers, gave more than passing thought to the fact, if they knew it at all.

The Protestants to whom Editor Prescott refers must be that happily diminishing group of misguided persons who a few years ago imagined that the Roman Catholics of the United States had treasonable designs upon the whole fabric of American government and who fomented a secret political organization which would have eliminated from public life and all branches of civil service every person who held to the Catholic faith. Such a movement, it is easy to see, could not logically stop short of the disfranchisement of Catholics. At any rate it is abhorrent to the precious principle of religious freedom for which Americans of an earlier day spent blood and treasure, not to speak of the sacrifice by which civilization wrought the Reformation.

Come to think of it, what has President Wilson to do with the "activities of the Roman Catholic Church?" It might be asked, indeed, whether his private secretary should not shield him from the annoyance and the loss of time incident to having his attention called to such irrelevant matters. In due political caution and in generous indulgence of those imagining ills and portents the President might receive such correspondence, but he could hardly be blamed for instructing his secretary to withhold from him all matters that fall short of touching official duty in affairs of state.

We pity the state of mind of any person who conjures up visions of Catholic conspiracy against American institutions in this day of enlightenment, free thought and publicity.

Yet the incident is a painful reminder that such suspicions prevail in more or less aggravated form and with multiples variations in nearly all classes of society, religious, social, political and industrial. Sad to relate, modern, boastful man is yet a long way from a completely rational and tolerant mentality.

## FEDERAL AID FOR GOOD ROADS.

The National Democratic platform adopted at Baltimore in 1912 declared The National Democratic platform, adopted at Baltimore in 1912, declared for Federal aid in the construction and maintenance of public roads in the following words, to-wit:

"We favor national aid to state and local authorities in the construction and maintenance of post roads."

Carrying out this party pledge, the Committee on Roads and Highways in Congress prepared and agreed upon a bill commonly called the "Shingleford Good Road Bill." This bill passed the Lower House of Congress a few days ago by the splendid vote of 284 to 42. It was supported vigorously by both Democrats and Republicans. Only eight Congressmen living west of the Allegheny Mountains voted against it. What more unanimous and splendid endorsement could be given a measure which means so much to the internal improvement of the state and the nation.

Good Roads are the avenues over which must pass the triumphal march of agricultural, commercial and industrial glory. I doubt if there is, or will be, before the present Congress, another measure of so great importance to the people. Under this bill, Missouri will receive Federal aid every twelve months of more than one million dollars. Every Congressman from Missouri supported the bill, save and except one. Both of our United States Senators are in favor of it, and I am satisfied it will pass the Senate by a large vote.

Under the bill, the money must be expended throughout the State and its sub-division under the joint supervision of the Highway Department of Missouri, and the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, a Cabinet officer. Every dollar expended will give a dollar's worth of improvement and betterment to the roads, and the government, under the law, has a more rigid supervision over the expenditure of every cent.

Certain interests which have ever lived from the Federal revenues of this country, and in which they have grown to believe they have a proprietary interest, are the only real enemies to this measure, a measure which will benefit every man, woman and child in the American Republic.

Any man, I care not who he may be, opposing this act, is unknowingly opposing the best interest of our commonwealth, and is unwittingly against the betterment of our public roads. It is a source of great pleasure to know that practically ninety per cent of the press is for the bill. The very few opposing the same disclose, by their writings, they are grossly ignorant of and unacquainted with the provisions of the Act as it passed the Lower House of Congress. They seem to know little or nothing about the completeness of the measure in its every detail, and that each State can use its part of the Federal moneys in improving the country post roads, or in constructing high-grade post roads, in the building of which the Government pays one-half the cost of construction, and the State the other half, and if the State has not the funds, then any county, district, community or the citizens thereof may pay the said half, or the State may use part of its money for one of these purposes and part for the other. In other words, Jackson County might, if it chose, use it proportional part in the construction of high-grade post roads under the supervision of the State Highway Department and the Federal Government, and Audrain County might, under the same supervision, use its proportional part in improving the country post roads throughout the entire county. Extract from speech made by Governor Elliott W. Major, at Mexico, Missouri.